SELECT package demonstration  
Covered codend

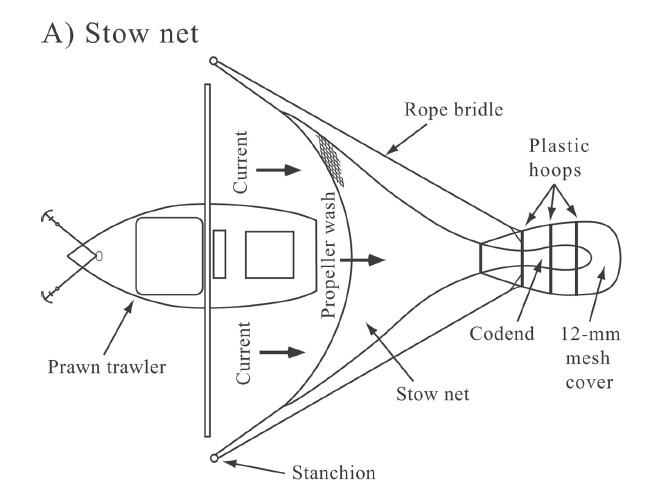
## Summary

**This case study demonstrates:**

* Fitting of logistic and Richards selection curves to covered-codend data.
* Handling sub-sampled data.
* Using combined individual-haul data to estimate over-dispersion (due to causes such as sub-sampling, between-haul variability and non-independent behaviour of fish).
* Using the bootstrap and over-dispersion adjustments.
* BONUS section: Fitting a semi-parametric spline selection curve.

### Data source

The data are for school prawn selectivity in a 30 mm square-mesh stow-net trawl (MacBeth et al. 2005. Improving selectivity in an Australian penaeid stow-net fishery. Bulletin of Marine Science, 76: 647-660).



### Load required packages

require(SELECT)  
require(dplyr)

### Input the data

#Read in data and remove zero catch lengths  
Stow.df=read.csv("../Data/LgSq.csv",header=T) #343 rows  
Stow.df=subset(Stow.df,total>0) #213 rows  
  
#Quick peek at data  
head(Stow.df)

## lgth codend cover WtSch qcodend qcover total Haul  
## 6 11 0 2 2.02 0.585 0.34 2 1  
## 8 13 2 8 2.02 0.585 0.34 10 1  
## 9 14 3 6 2.02 0.585 0.34 9 1  
## 10 15 25 34 2.02 0.585 0.34 59 1  
## 11 16 47 82 2.02 0.585 0.34 129 1  
## 12 17 65 62 2.02 0.585 0.34 127 1

Note the sampling fractions qcodend and qcover - the catch was sub-sampled.

### Define variable names, and the names of sampling fraction variables

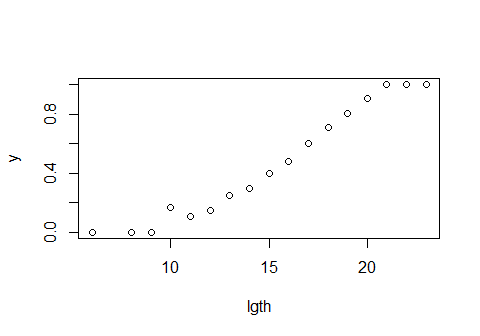
v.names=c("lgth","cover","codend")  
q.fracs=c("qcover","qcodend")

### Produce a plot of retention proportions

Tots=Raw2Tots(Stow.df,v.names,q.fracs)  
Tots=transform(Tots,n=codend+cover,y=codend/(codend+cover))   
Tots

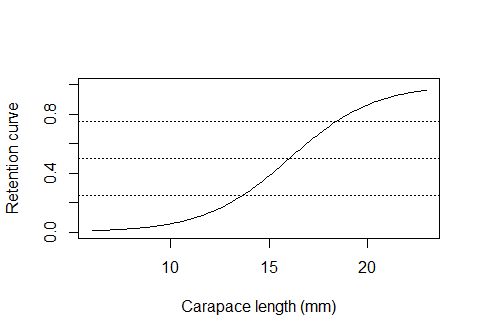
## lgth cover codend n y  
## 1 6 2.239274 0.000000 2.239274 0.0000000  
## 2 8 1.502768 0.000000 1.502768 0.0000000  
## 3 9 5.259689 0.000000 5.259689 0.0000000  
## 4 10 7.513842 1.502768 9.016610 0.1666667  
## 5 11 35.978043 4.389272 40.367315 0.1087333  
## 6 12 42.402885 7.235204 49.638089 0.1457591  
## 7 13 71.259699 23.271511 94.531210 0.2461781  
## 8 14 131.173924 55.648326 186.822250 0.2978678  
## 9 15 359.150971 235.007945 594.158916 0.3955305  
## 10 16 729.029720 679.320778 1408.350498 0.4823521  
## 11 17 619.185516 921.883354 1541.068870 0.5982104  
## 12 18 338.090283 819.113029 1157.203312 0.7078385  
## 13 19 102.530989 426.214007 528.744996 0.8060861  
## 14 20 14.358586 140.110820 154.469406 0.9070458  
## 15 21 0.000000 36.272249 36.272249 1.0000000  
## 16 22 0.000000 11.034010 11.034010 1.0000000  
## 17 23 0.000000 1.320535 1.320535 1.0000000

plot(y~lgth,data=Tots) #las=1 gives horizontal y tick values

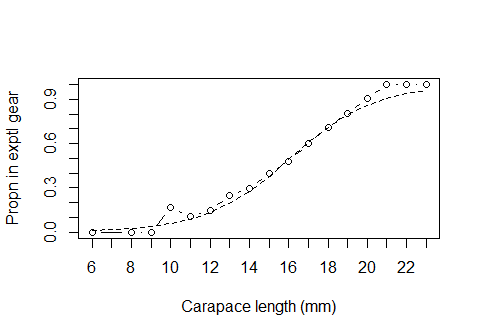
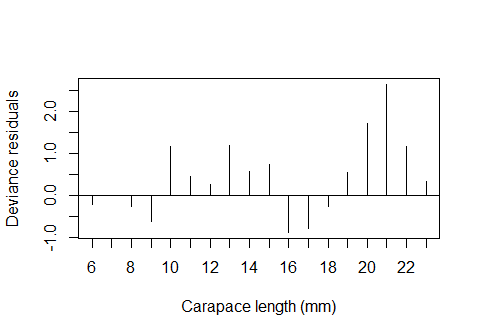


### Fit a logistic selection curve, plot it, and do model checks

Logist.fit=SELECT(Stow.df,var.names=v.names,q.names=q.fracs)  
plot(Logist.fit, xlab="Carapace length (mm)")



ModelCheck(Logist.fit, xlab="Carapace length (mm)")



## Model fit:  
## null.l model.l full.l npar AIC   
## -370.68605 -38.60695 -29.77578 2.00000 81.21389   
## GOF:  
## Deviance Pearson.chisq dof Deviance.CF Pearson.CF   
## 17.6623434 13.8317289 15.0000000 1.1774896 0.9221153

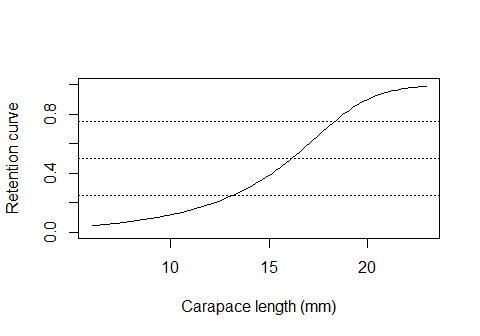
Estimates(Logist.fit)

## par raw s.e.  
## L50 16.051501 0.06688896  
## SR 4.746036 0.20550245

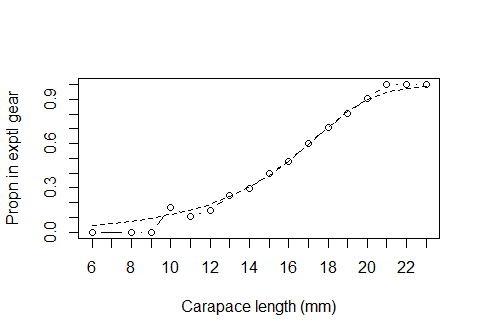
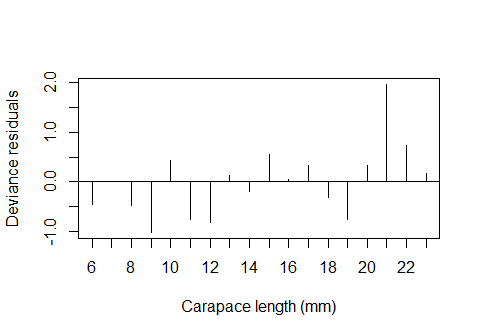
The logistic fit estimates L50 and SR of 16.1 and 4.7 mm, respectively. However, the deviance residual plot does suggest some mild lack of fit due to blocks of positive residuals. So, let’s try an asymmetric Richards curve fit.

### Fit a Richards selection curve

Rich.fit=SELECT(Stow.df,var.names=v.names,q.names=q.fracs,stype="richards")  
plot(Rich.fit, xlab="Carapace length (mm)")



ModelCheck(Rich.fit, xlab="Carapace length (mm)")



## Model fit:  
## null.l model.l full.l npar AIC   
## -370.68605 -34.03065 -29.77578 3.00000 74.06130   
## GOF:  
## Deviance Pearson.chisq dof Deviance.CF Pearson.CF   
## 8.5097472 5.6196028 14.0000000 0.6078391 0.4014002

Estimates(Rich.fit)

## par raw s.e.  
## L25 13.16698 0.31329709  
## L50 16.17075 0.07632813  
## L75 18.33498 0.07827780  
## SR 5.16800 0.34026560  
## delta 3.31716 1.20613881

The Richards fit eliminates the pattern in the residuals. The Richards fit estimates L50 and SR of 16.2 and 5.2 mm, respectively. Note the asymmetry in L25 and L75 around L50.

## Correcting for over-dispersion

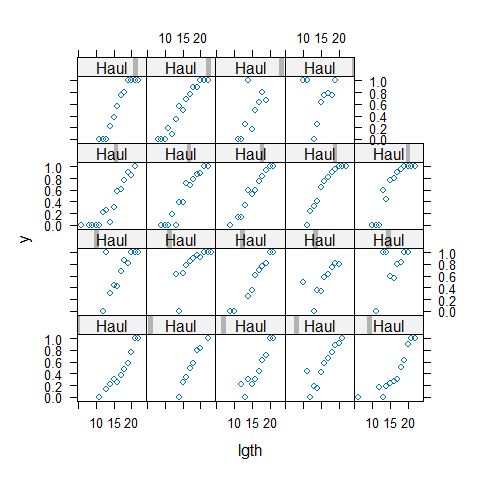
**CAUTION:** The log-likelihood and AIC from these fits to the summed data can **not** be used for inference because over-dispersion due to between-haul variation is likely and has not been taken into account. **BHV can not be detected from the summed data**

### Produce a lattic plot of retention proportions by haul

HaulCatch=Raw2Tots(Stow.df,v.names,q.fracs,sumHauls=F)  
HaulCatch=transform(HaulCatch,n=codend+cover,y=codend/(codend+cover))   
require(lattice) #For xyplot

## Loading required package: lattice

xyplot(y~lgth | Haul,data=HaulCatch)



Indeed, considerable between-haul variation is present.

### Fit a Richards selection curve to the combined individual haul data

Rich.fit2=SELECT(Stow.df,var.names=v.names,q.names=q.fracs,stype="richards",  
 sumHauls=F)  
ModelCheck(Rich.fit2, xlab="Carapace length (mm)", minE=5, plots=F)

## Model fit:  
## null.l model.l full.l npar AIC   
## -984.2317 -647.5764 -218.2059 3.0000 1301.1528   
## GOF:  
## Deviance Pearson.chisq dof Deviance.CF Pearson.CF   
## 858.741022 814.296273 210.000000 4.089243 3.877601   
##   
## Correction factors from cells with expected count > 5 :  
## Deviance Pearson.chisq dof Deviance.CF Pearson.CF   
## 742.17363 714.88260 71.00000 10.45315 10.06877

The variance correction factor Pearson.CF shows that the actual variabilty is about 11 times that assumed under the binomial model.

This correction factor could be used to adjust the AICs to compare the logistic to the Richards fits. *(To be completed)*

With this amount of variability a bootstrap should be reasonable.

### Define function to return quantities of interest: L25, L50, L75 and SR

ParFunc=function(data,var.names) {  
 Rich.fit=SELECT(data,var.names,q.names=q.fracs,stype="richards")  
 Estimates(Rich.fit)[1:4,"par"]  
}  
#Check that it works  
ParFunc(Stow.df,v.names)

## L25 L50 L75 SR   
## 13.16698 16.17075 18.33498 5.16800

### Implement a bootstrap

nsim=100 #Using nsim=100 for demonstration. Set to at least 1000 in practice  
BootPars=bootSELECT(Stow.df,v.names,ParFunc,haul="Haul",paired=T,nsim=100)

##   
## Starting a 100 resamples bootstrap...  
## | | | 0% | |==== | 5% | |======= | 10% | |========== | 15% | |============== | 20% | |================== | 25% | |===================== | 30% | |======================== | 35% | |============================ | 40% | |================================ | 45% | |=================================== | 50% | |====================================== | 55% | |========================================== | 60%

## Warning in sqrt(diag(varpars)): NaNs produced

## | |============================================== | 65% | |================================================= | 70% | |==================================================== | 75%

## Warning in sqrt(diag(varpars)): NaNs produced

## | |======================================================== | 80% | |============================================================ | 85% | |=============================================================== | 90% | |================================================================== | 95% | |======================================================================| 100%  
##   
## Bootstrap successfully completed

cat("Bootstrap estimated standard errors are",apply(BootPars,2,sd))

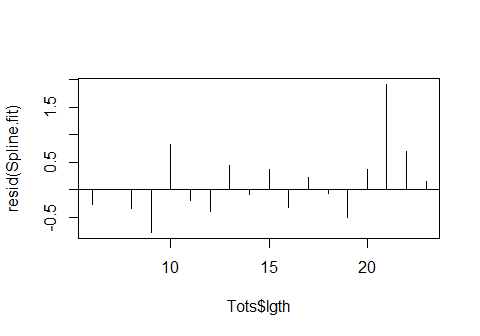
## Bootstrap estimated standard errors are 0.5146244 0.4983741 0.4782095 0.4975152

## Bonus analysis

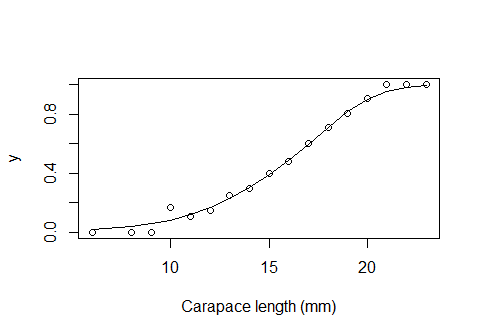
The Richards fit does estimate somewhat high retention for very small prawns, so here we explore whether the performance of a semiparametric fit using the SELECT function SplineSELECT.

### Fit a spline selectivity curve

require(mgcv)  
Spline.fit=SplineSELECT(Stow.df,var.names=v.names,q.names=q.fracs)  
plot(Tots$lgth,resid(Spline.fit),type="h")  
abline(h=0)



plot(y~lgth,data=Tots,xlab="Carapace length (mm)")  
points(Tots$lgth,fitted(Spline.fit),type="l")



AIC(Spline.fit)

## [1] 75.16324

The spline fit has almost identical AIC as the Richards fit. It does a better job of fitting the proportions at the smaller carapace lengths.